

VLP 10/11/02
NRHP 4/11/03

(Rev. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cappahosic House
other names/site number Baytop House, Cappahosic Ferry House 036-0011

2. Location

street & number 3198 Cappahosic Rd. not for publication N/A
city or town Gloucester vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Gloucester code 073 Zip 23061

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official Date 2/12/03
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- _____ entered in the National Register
- _____ See continuation sheet.
- _____ determined eligible for the National Register
- _____ See continuation sheet.
- _____ determined not eligible for the National Register
- _____ removed from the National Register
- _____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 2 </u> buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> 6 </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 8 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

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Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

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- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

☐ Architecture _____

☐ Transportation ; ☐ Archaeology _____

Period of Significance 1751-1947 _____

Significant Dates 1751 _____

1947 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Unknown _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # VA, 37- CAP, 1-1_

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.7219 _____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 _____ 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mary C. Taylor/ Administrative Assistant

Organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources date 9/23/02

street & number: 612 Court St 3rd Floor telephone 757-396-6707

city or town Portsmouth state VA zip code 23704

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Dr. Henry and Bernice Rowe

street & number 3198 Cappahosic Rd telephone (804) 695-0325

city or town Gloucester state Va zip code 23061

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Cappahosic House
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Summary Description

Cappahosic House is a two story Georgian style brick dwelling that sits on a four acre parcel of land overlooking the York River in Gloucester County, Virginia. The main dwelling is connected in the rear to a two story modern addition. There are several modern outbuildings, which sit to the northeast of the home, including a guesthouse, a carriage house style garage as well as two small sheds. The property also contains significant archaeological deposits dating principally to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Detailed Exterior Description

The primary brick dwelling is situated just to the east of state route 618 and is on a northeast to southwest axis facing the York River. The property runs parallel to the river.

The main dwelling is two full stories with a cellar. The majority of the exterior is laid in Flemish bond, both above and below the watertable and was whitewashed at one time. There is a belt course of brick, continuing on all four sides, that separates the first and second floors. The historic portion has windows that are nine over nine wood double-hung sash with first floor windows slightly larger than those on the second story. The home is topped with a standing seam jerkinhead red tin roof. The southwest and northeast elevations are three bays wide and served historically as the entrance and rear of the home respectively.

Just below the dentil molded cornice on the southwest and northeast elevations, the whitewash is still visible on the upper rows of brick. The windows on these elevations do not have jackarches remaining, but had them in the past. This is evidenced by the angle at which the remaining original closer bricks are cut. There are also iron hooks left from earlier times on either side of the center and top and bottom west windows, which had been used to hold open earlier shutters. There are four brick steps leading to a rounded brick landing at the front door. A shadow of a former unpedimented door surround with an entablature is visible. The surround was removed and replaced with shutters that have since been removed as well. Presently, a variation in the brick where the bond is changed from Flemish to a stretcher pattern only is all that remains of the former classical surround. Just below the water table appear two cellar openings, which are covered by wooden slats on either side of the brick steps.

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The West side of the home facing Cappahosic Rd is two bays wide. This side exhibits extensive alterations to the exterior wall of the attic level. The chimney appears to have remained in tact, however, on either side of the chimney the wall had previously been damaged and altered. The wall on the south side of the chimney appears to have been damaged and fixed with an unknown white plaster-like material, which is now showing signs of wear. This part of the wall is only one brick thick. On the north side of the chimney, the wall had also been previously altered as evidenced by newer brick, which is laid in the garden English bond style.

The rear of the home is three bays wide. The first floor windows exhibit shadows of former jack arches. Projecting from the rear is a modern one and a half story addition that was added in 1983. Oriented perpendicular to the original home, the main living space of the addition is accessed from the historic building through a one story breezeway where the original rear door opened. The breezeway contains one door and one window opening to the driveway on the East Side of the house. This wood frame addition sits on a raised brick foundation. The exterior is designed with a clipped gable roof covered with wooden shingles and walls clad in wooden clapboard. There are a total of four hipped dormers, two each on the east and west sides. The first floor is three bays wide with the door in the center. First floor windows are double hung sash 6/9, with the second story dormers being 6/6 double hung sash. There is one large brick exterior side chimney on this addition, running parallel to the rear of the historic home. The chimney and foundation are both laid in the Flemish bond. There are also two narrow glass windows on either side of the chimney on the second level.

The East Side of the home contains two bays. The windows on this side of the home have jack arches, which were rebuilt. The visible closer bricks indicate the alteration in the size of the window. There is a cellar entrance, which sits directly under the southeastern window. This brick addition houses brick stairs descending into the cellar. The cellar is large and open with concrete pillars breaking the space to brace the original floor above. The floor has been raised over time to its current height, over a foot above its original location found during an archaeological investigation.

Detailed Interior Description

The first floor and second floor plans are almost identical to each other. There are four main rooms on each floor with the two in the rear being larger. Each of the rooms has an interior

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corner fireplace at a forty-five degree angle. All of the fireplaces have been rebuilt. The pine flooring throughout a majority of the house is original, as are the ceilings. There have been some repairs to the flooring in the rear parlor to the east as well as to the second floor hallway. The ceilings in the front west room on both floors have also been replaced. In 1947, solid mahogany paneling was added from floor to ceiling in the rear west room, which was the dining room. Mahogany wainscoting was added to the front and rear parlors on the east. In addition to the wainscoting, the fireplace wall in the rear parlor was clad in mahogany paneling from floor to ceiling, with a solid wood mantel. A mahogany mantel was added to both of the front rooms, as well.

The southwest door enters into a hallway that runs half the length of the house and opens into the large rear dining room. A narrow, three foot wide, stairway rises on the East Side of the hallway. This closed-string stair is composed of two stair runs with a set of winders connecting the upper and lowers runs to a small landing. There is a short closet opening onto the landing. The original balusters, made of poplar, appear with an urn and column design. The only difference in the floor plans of the first and second floors is in the hallway. On the second floor the hallway extends to the rear of the home where a modern bathroom has been added between the two rear rooms. All of the mantels in the upper rooms are early, and three are original. The three original mantels are of a very simple design and are located in the southwest bedchamber, northwest bedchamber and northeast bedchamber. The fourth, located in the southeast bedchamber, is an early 19th- century style, which is the only example seen in the home, indicating it was a later addition. There is access to the attic via a pull down stair in the second floor hallway.

Once in the attic, much of the original roof rafter structure can be seen. The rear slope has seen replacements of the three internal rear principal beams and their braces. The original posts are tenoned at their upper ends to the principles with wooden pegs. The original hand carved Roman numeral markings can also be seen on the ceiling joists from the attic. The old chimneystacks, which sit on top of triangular masonry bases, can be seen rising through the original framing of the end roof slopes.

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Outbuildings

There are several other buildings on the property that are not contributing structures. The present owners built a modern carriage house style garage, which sits to the northeast of the main home, in 1999. It is a one and a half story structure with a clipped gable roof and has two large barn style double doors and one single door, which leads into a small office. The roof is covered with wood shingle and the sides are clad in wooden clapboard.

Adjacent to this building is a small one and a half story guesthouse and a pump house. The guesthouse has a side gabled standing seam red tin roof and a rear addition with a downward sloped roof. It is clad in wooden clapboard. The pump house is a square structure clad in wooden clapboard with a pyramid shaped wood shingle roof.

Just to the southwest of the guesthouse is a modern well house. This wooden structure contains four piers supporting a pyramidal shaped wood shingle roof over a square base housing the well opening.

Sitting behind the guesthouse to the northeast is a large one-story greenhouse with a front gable roof, built by the present owners. This glass structure sits to the southeast of a small vegetable and flower garden.

On the east of the greenhouse is a one-story wood frame shed with two heavy cotton canvas flap doorways. On the northeast side of the vegetable and flower garden sits another small wood frame shed with a single heavy cotton canvas flap doorway.

Located to the southeast of the main home is an open wooden trellis gazebo with a wood floor and flat open beam wood roof covering. This structure was built by the present owners and sits on an older brick foundation.

The property has a natural slope to the southwest towards the river in front of the home. To the east of the garden and green house the property opens into a large field. The field is open to allow cattle from a neighboring property to graze.

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Archaeological Description

The archaeological site identified and associated with the Cappahosic House is a multicomponent site containing evidence of Late Woodland, mid- to late 18th - and 19th -century occupations. The site is located on a natural terrace approximately 700 feet east of the north bank of the York River in Gloucester County, Virginia. The nominated acreage includes 4.7 acres of relatively flat and open land. The southern half of the property is pasture, and the west quarter is open lawn with scattered trees and shrubs. All the present structures are located in the northeast quarter of the property. These include the Cappahosic House, traditionally dated to the first quarter of the eighteenth century, a modern carriage house style garage, a greenhouse, a guest house, a shed, and a small pole barn.

In July 2002, the David Brown Company conducted subsurface testing to determine the nature and distribution of archaeological resources within the 4.7-acre property. The testing plan consisted of excavating systematic shovel tests at fifty-foot intervals. 88 shovel tests were excavated and all were positive. The survey revealed a nonrandom distribution of mid- to late 18th - and 19th - century artifacts. Three adjacent shovel tests also contained a total of four Late Woodland pottery sherds. The shovel tests averaged 1.3 feet deep with a foot of plow zone and a small transitional layer to subsoil. No subsurface features were identified by the shovel testing. Excavation of a single test unit within the Cappahosic House Cellar exposed intact living surfaces and one feature.

A 4' X 4' test unit was dug at the base of the cellar stairs in an attempt to determine if there was a builders trench present and/or intact within the cellar. This unit revealed a round feature 1 foot in diameter at a depth of 3.35 feet below the modern cellar floor, but no builder's trench was evident. The feature was excavated and contained only brick bats and rubble. The test unit also revealed successive repair work on the cellar floor and stairs, including portions of the original or first phase brick stairs. Layer A consisted of clay fill used to fill in the cellar to its present level. No artifacts were recovered from this layer. Layers C and E were wash layers containing late 18th - and 19th - century artifacts. Layers B and D represent the first renovation or repair to the cellar floor. These layers contained a single white salt-glazed stoneware fragment and a wrought nail, indicating a deposition sometime after 1720. The original cellar floor appears to have been subsoil.

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The results of the systematic shovel testing and test unit excavation, indicate a major occupation of the site beginning in the 18th century. The testing recovered sherds of Nottingham stoneware, white salt glazed stoneware, creamware, colonoware, Rhenish stonewares, and shell-edged, and transfer-printed pearlwares. The artifacts were directly associated with and concentrated adjacent to the above ground structures.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

Cappahosic House stands on the York River as one of the few remaining pre-Revolutionary homes in Gloucester County. This Georgian style brick home has retained many of its original features including flooring, ceiling joists and several mantels. Throughout its nearly 250 years of history, the home has been occupied by various families whose influence on the site have shaped it into the present condition without damaging its integrity. This home is significant under Criterion C for architecture because of the number of original features it retains and its ability to represent mid-18th - century Georgian architecture as a rarity in Gloucester County. It also is significant under Criterion D for archaeological deposits that could add to our understanding of the history of the Cappahosic House.

Historical Background

The land that became Gloucester County was included as part of Charles River County, one of the eight original shires in Virginia, in 1634. This became York County in 1643. A few years later in 1651, the northern part of York County between the York and Piankitant Rivers became Gloucester County. This area was given its name in honor of Henry, Duke of Gloucester, King Charles I's young son. Early Gloucester County did not remain in tact long as the Western section beyond Poropotank Creek was sectioned off to become New Kent County. By 1702, Gloucester County was the largest in Virginia in regards to population with 5834 people living within its four parishes. The county flourished with tobacco as its staple crop. The final alteration to the size of the county was made in 1790 when the Northeast and eastern sections were siphoned off to create Mathews County.¹

The site of Cappahosic is first referenced in *Captain John Smith's America*, Powhatan promised "he would give him [John Smith] the county of Capahowasick" in exchange for "two great guns, and a grindstone."² This exchange between Powhatan and John Smith dates to 1608 and is referenced in *Old Virginia Houses* by Emmie Furgeson Farrar where she explains the meaning of the Indian name. She states that according to William Wallace Tooker the name is derived from Natick Kuppoho-we-es-et and means "at, or near the place of shelter," or "a haven."³ John Stubbs first patented the Cappahosic land tract on April 24, 1703 when he patented 50 acres in

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Abingdon Parish.⁴

Local lore concludes that John Stubbs patented this tract in "1652 and 1702 and a few years later built 'Cappahosic House'."⁵ The Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century recognized the site by placing one of their first plaques to distinguish historic homes at Cappahosic House. The plaque reads, "CAPPAHOSIC HOUSE BUILT circa 1712 ERECTED BY VIRGINIA SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES XVII CENTURY."⁶ There are no written records found that substantiates this early eighteenth century date of construction.

Based on tax records it is known that the Stubbs family remained in possession of the Cappahosic property until 1787 by which time a house is clearly present on the property. The Stubbs family, however, do not appear to be living on the Cappahosic tract by the time of John Stubbs death in 1756. According to his will the family has moved to Petsworth Parish, just to the other side of present day Cappahosic Road, but retain the property in Abingdon Parish where the Cappahosic house is situated.⁷

The home, also referred to as the Old Cappahosic Ferry House, is believed to be on the site of an 18th century ferry used to cross the York River. While there are several references in the Virginia Gazette newspaper of Cappahosic Ferry, spelled Capahosack, it is sometimes unclear whether the reference is referring to the York County side or the Gloucester County side of the ferry. The use of the property as a ferry launch during the 18th century supports the need for a dwelling house to be constructed on the property. Because the documentation available does not support a construction date of 1712, it is probable that the home was built in the mid-18th - century to support the growing business of the Ferry. An archaeological excavation conducted in the cellar of the home revealed artifacts dating to after 1720. Systematic shovel tests of the property revealed nonrandomly distributed artifacts dating from the mid-to late- 18th -century.

The earliest reference, which mentions a home and shows a certain connection to the Gloucester portion of the ferry, is in the March 28, 1751 edition of the Virginia Gazette. This advertisement written by William Thornton includes a "public house at the said Ferry, where all Gentlemen may be well accommodated."⁸ This reference is certainly discussing the Gloucester side of the ferry, as there is a clear connection between William Thornton and John Stubbs in the Petsworth Parish records of 1768.⁹

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The home passes through several different hands after being sold from the Stubbs family in 1789.¹⁰ In 1857 the property on "which stands the brick house known as the Old Cappahosic Ferry House"¹¹ is deeded to James C. Baytop. In 1858 additional money is shown in the tax records to be for buildings on the property, with a one-acre portion being used by Cappahosic Academy.¹² In 1876 Baytop signs a deed with the Gloucester Charity School with Jefferson William Stubbs, a descendent of the first owners, acting as the Trustee, for 3 5/8 acres of land to act as a loan.¹³ Baytop defaults on that loan and in 1888 loses the property to Sydney Monsell.¹⁴ For a number of years following the Baytop's residence in the home the house was referred to as the Baytop House.

The home has remained in constant occupancy by a number of different families, most notably the Stubbs and Baytops. The architectural integrity of the building has been maintained throughout its lifetime despite a number of changes including the whitewashing of the exterior, altering of the window size and the rear addition. The overall design layout has remained in tact.

Criterion C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

The Cappahosic property is significant under Criterion C because it is one of a very few remaining Pre-Revolutionary homes in Gloucester County. The home is of masonry construction in the Georgian style with a standing seam red tin jerkinhead roof. Standing two full stories high with a majority of the exterior laid in Flemish bond both above and below the water table, the home sits on a cellar. The only variations in this pattern appear on the second floor of the west elevation where repairs to the brick resulted in a common stretcher bond. The northeast and southwest elevations are both three bays wide while the east and west elevations are only two bays wide.

The windows are consistently nine over nine wood double hung sash throughout the home and are slightly larger on the first floor. The window locations have been slightly altered where the sizes of the windows have grown throughout its history. The removal of the original jackarches above the windows, but the retaining of the cut closer bricks evidences this. The closer bricks

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give a clear indication of how much and in which direction the windows were altered.

A belt course of brick distinguishes the separation between the first and second floors. The northeast and southwest elevations of the home are trimmed with a dentil-molded cornice. The entire exterior exhibits a pinkish hue, having been whitewashed for a portion of its history.

The most recent alteration to the home resulted in a modern colonial revival style addition, which sits perpendicular to the northeastern elevation of the home. This one and a half story addition was added in 1983 to replace an earlier impractical non-historic one.

The interior of the home contains a majority of its original heart pine flooring as well as much of the original principal roof rafter system in the attic. Three original mantels remain in the rooms on the second floor. The home consists of four main rooms on each floor with a modern bathroom in the stairhall added to the second level. Each of the eight rooms contains an interior corner fireplace, of which all of the fireboxes have been rebuilt. There are two massive interior chimneys, which support four flues each and sit on a triangular masonry support visible in the attic. Also seen in the attic are the original ceiling beams that are tenoned at their upper ends with wooden pegs and retain their original Roman numeral markings from construction.

In 1947 solid raised mahogany paneling was added to each room of the first floor with the majority in the northwest parlor. Each wall in this room is clad from floor to ceiling in the solid paneling. The other rooms contain either mahogany wainscoting or mahogany mantels and chimney surrounds.

Cappahosic House supports the history of a variety of families associated with Gloucester County over a span of nearly 250 years. The home has seen several small alterations that do not detract from the architectural integrity of the site. There are several non-contributing modern outbuildings that sit adjacent to the northeastern side of the home. These include a garage, guesthouse, greenhouse and three sheds as well as wooden flat roof gazebo and a well house. All were constructed to appear as period buildings and do not harm the overall feeling of the site. Due to the historical character of the home and the integrity it has maintained the Cappahosic House is significant under Criterion C.

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Criterion D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The Cappahosic property is significant under Criterion D because of the presence of archaeological deposits which have the potential for enhancing the understanding of the history of the Cappahosic House. The presence of intact subsurface features and the density of artifacts indicate that the majority of the site is intact. The research and information potential of this site is extremely high. The site can provide valuable information concerning mid- to late- 18th - century cultural patterns and domestic life on the Cappahosic property as well as in other parts of Gloucester County and neighboring areas.

Occupation at the Cappahosic House spans a period in which Virginia underwent substantial social, political, and cultural changes. Archaeological excavation at the Cappahosic House could yield new and otherwise unavailable research data on how these changes were accepted and molded on the Middle Peninsula, as well as insights into 18th - century building and farming practices.

¹ Mary Howard Dabney, *Colonial Gloucester County in Six Periods in the History of Gloucester County*. Articles prepared for Gloucester Historical Exhibit. April 24-25, 1970

² John Smith, *Captain John Smith's America, Selections from His Writings*, ed. John Lankford (New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1967), 48.

³ Emmie Furgeson Farrar, *Old Virginia Houses* (Charlotte: Delmar, 1971), 19.

⁴ Nell Marion Nugent, ed. *Cavaliers and Pioneers, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, Vol. 3 (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1979), 71.

⁵ Virginia State Highway Marker Q 10A. Cappahosic Virginia Conservation Commission 1948.

⁶ Colonial Dames XVIIth Century Plaque on Building

⁷ Will of John Stubbs - Gloucester County

⁸ Advertisement. *The Virginia Gazette*, 28 March 1751. Microfilm.

⁹ C. G. Chamberlayne, ed. *Vestry Book of Petworth Parish Gloucester County, Va 1677-1793* (Richmond: The Library Board, 1933), 337 - 338. Microfilm.

¹⁰ Virginia Tax Record Book Gloucester County 1789. Microfilm.

¹¹ Gloucester County Deed Book 1, 115.

¹² Virginia Tax Record Book, Gloucester County 1858. Microfilm.

¹³ Gloucester County Deed Book 7, 1.

¹⁴ Gloucester County Deed Book 14, 44.

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National Park Service

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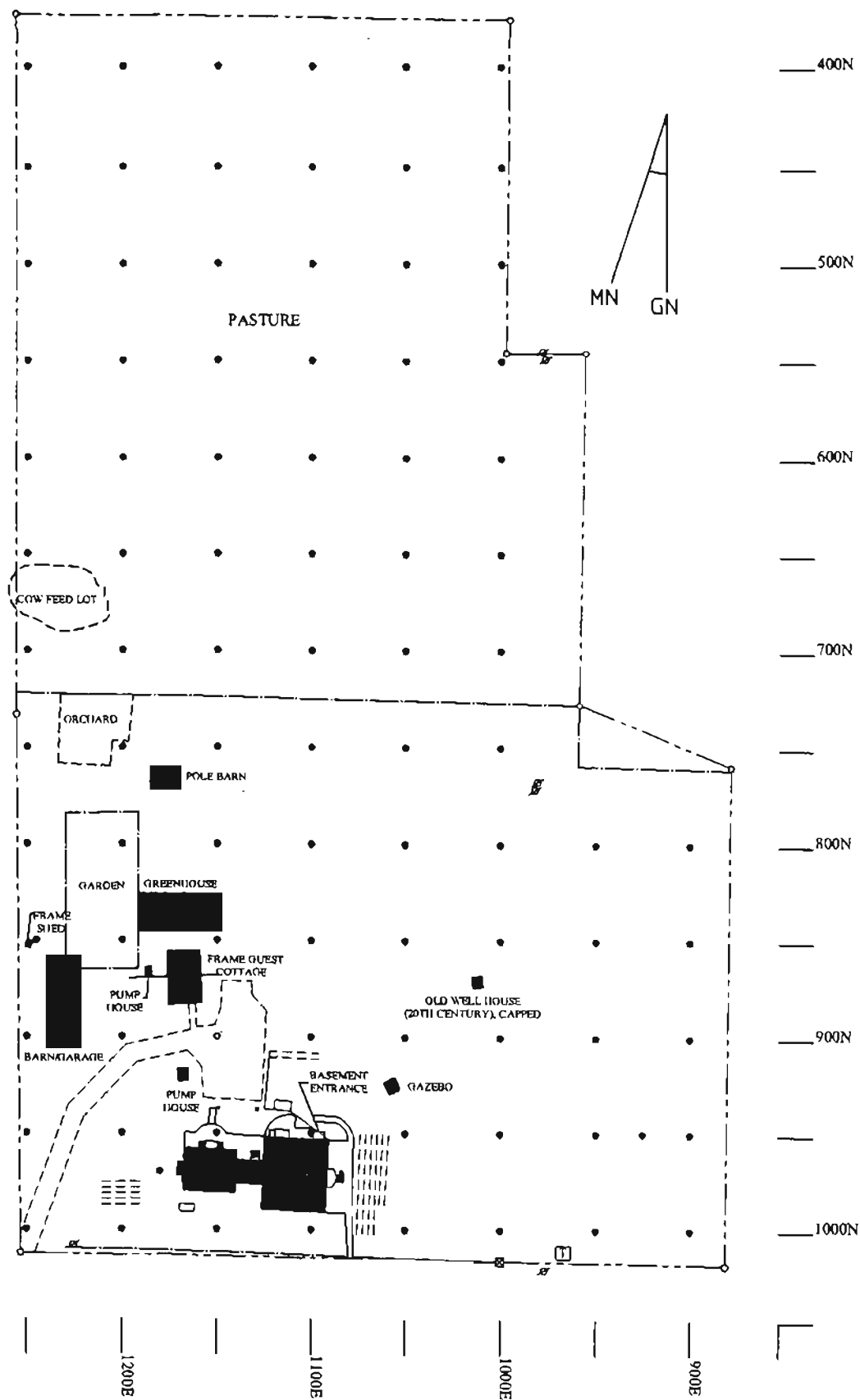
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Verbal Boundary Description

The Cappahosic land tract consists of four 4.7129 acres of land and runs parallel to the York River. The property is parcel number 81 on map 29. The property is bounded on the west by state route 618, Cappahosic Road. The parcel runs 639.62 feet in a southeast direction from the northwest corner of the property on Cappahosic Road to a wire fence, which separates the property from parcel number 85. From this point the property continues in a southern direction for 260 feet and then runs in a northwesterly direction for 170.16 feet. The property jogs southward for 38.63 feet and then runs northwest for 183.30 feet. At this point the property cuts diagonally to the southwest for 87.40 feet and then runs northwest for 258.30 feet to Cappahosic Road. The property then runs 371.16 feet along Cappahosic Road in a northeast direction.

Boundary Justification

The property boundaries include the remaining portion of the historic property still associated with the historic home. This includes the historic home and surrounding supporting structures. The boundaries enclose the entire parcel owned by the current property owners and are bounded on the west by Cappahosic Road, which is the Abingdon and Petworth District Line and by adjacent property owners on the other three sides.



KEY

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| --- PROPERTY BOUNDARIES | ⚡ POWER POLES |
| - - - DRAINFIELD | • POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST |
| - - - SEPTIC | ○ UNEXCAVATED SHOVEL TEST |
| — BUILDINGS | ⊠ GRANITE MONUMENT |
| - - - GRAVEL DRIVE | □ TELEPHONE PEDESTAL |
| — FENCE LINE | |

